

Polysemy of Linguistic Terms in English, Russian and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The article deals with the phenomenon of semantic derivation, analyzes various points from the point of view of this phenomenon, a slightly different interpretation of it and a method of analysis are proposed for polysemantic units. The object of this research is the English, Russian and Uzbek terminologies. The purpose of the article is to explore the concept of polysemy in the English, Russian and Uzbek language. To achieve this goal, we have made an attempt to study theoretical issues, to find examples of this phenomenon in English, Russian and Uzbek terminologies. The article provides a brief review of the interpretations and definitions of the concept of polysemy proposed by authoritative terminologists.

Keywords: polysemy, terminology, polysemy, language unit, sign, term lexical meaning, semantic derivation, semantic analysis, prototypical situation, basic seme, differentiating seme.

Assessing the development of ideas about the value as a whole, including the search for the basis semantic transfers, it can be shared some general trends of interest to create a holistic theory of semantic transformations. At the same time broad theoretical generalizations face difficulties in this area, both objective and subjective. The first are associated with the extraordinary complexity of determining the initial position of semantic transformations, but the design of the corresponding [5]. In connection with the dynamic development and dissemination of scientific knowledge in modern society, the relevance of the study of special concepts is steadily growing. Terminologies of English, Russian and Uzbek as a special field of knowledge is currently undergoing major changes, which in a special way are reflected in the terminology, i.e. in the system of terms operating in the given subject area [2].

Recently, there has been an active development of theoretical and practical aspects in terminology, but far from all questions can be answered. A variety of ways terminological nomination and their features in legal terminology in the sublanguage "law enforcement" are a wide field for scientific activity. The term can be considered as the central unit of reference as "nominative, special, lexical unit "(word or phrase) for the exact concept name. As the analysis shows, in the area of enforcement the number of terms in this area of special knowledge do not meet the main criteria and requirements of consistency. First of all, it should be mentioned the main property of the term. This property is determined by the very nature of the term as a sign, i.e. indivisible unity of expression and content. At the same time, in theory one signifier corresponds to one signifier, but in practice there is often a violation of this principle, which is expressed by such a phenomenon as polysemy [8].

The linguistic phenomenon of polysemy - one of the main directions of scientific linguistic research. Back in the 70s of the last century, the famous linguist V. V. Vinogradov in his work "Russian language: Grammatical teaching about the word" wrote: "No language was able to express each specific idea by an independent word or root element. Language is forced to spread countless meanings according to certain headings of basic concepts ... " [4].

Language is a multilevel system whose lines have the isomorphic property physics, and hence the introduction into a wide linguistic analysis of phonological elements led to an active use in the study of semantics component analysis method as an attempt systematization and cataloging

of units, laying down the semantic structure of the layer. At the same time, one can state a certain regarding the objectivity of singling out the named units and their status. So, in the second half of the twentieth century. N. Z. Kotelova criticized new trends in semantics related to the creation and use "pure" semantic metalanguage a number of vulnerable points in theoretical constructions of linguists who worked in this direction [6].

1. Connection of certain layers of vocabulary with the position of the observer is not by passable factor, since the content values of some bits of words are not absolute fiercely, but relatively, differently relevant depending on the reference point, the position of the observer is only "partially" case of a certain reference point.
2. Discovery of the "second" layer of semantics words - semantic associations, based on which a regular metaphor takes place derivation, etc. As a counter argument N. Z. Kotelova puts forward more notion about the irrelevance of associative features for direct nominative meaning [8].
3. Language is a multilevel system whose lines have the isomorphic property physics, and hence the introduction into a wide linguistic analysis of phonological elements - oppositions led to an active situations. Solving the question of the difference in value from a logical concept: in lexical knowledge concepts are presented. For this, the task of the lexicographer is to reveal new picture of the world and reflect in lexical meanings and interpretations, and not become into an encyclopedist. However,
 - firstly, two different problems are mixed up, because the vast majority of words correlate with logical concepts, and scientific concepts belong to the field of knowledge;
 - secondly, the differences in the lexical meanings of words in different languages testify not to naïve perception of the world, but about different ways and forms of displaying the division of the world in the theme of the language;
 - thirdly, meanings of languages are not naïve, otherwise language would not be able to store achievements human experience;
 - fourthly, input values reflect the growth of scientific knowledge, absorb these achievements of knowledge.
4. Description of the meaning as it is a value, then as compatibility; as a result lexical meaning is understood either as set of semantic components, or both extralinguistic situation, or as "meaning", projected onto thinking, or how the context function (Kotelova, 1975: 33–41), which does not at all clarify the overall picture [7].

According to S. V. Grinev, the most reliable method for determining polysemy is the method that studying the features of the functioning of terms in special texts. As the study of English law enforcement terms shows, the difference in the meanings of the terms is reflected in different terminological environment in the text. Obviously, in the first example the word scene means place, and in the second - crime scene.

For example:

1. *How long does it take the police officer to get to the **scene**?*
2. *The investigator examines the **scene**.*

The presence of a certain context, as well as knowledge of the compatibility features of this polysemantic term, allows to choose the necessary meaning of the term. For instance: *It means a **search** for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who help to reconstruct the happening and will present evidence of it in the court. Это означает **поиск** правды, преступника, свидетелей, которые помогут восстановить случившееся и будут представлять доказательства в суде* [12].

He collects and protects evidence, interviews witnesses and details a number of other factors,

e.g. search of the premises and persons for discovery of stolen property and instruments of the crime.

*Он собирает и сохраняет доказательства, опрашивает и детально изучает ряд других факторов, например, **осмотр** помещений и лиц, для того чтобы найти похищенное имущество и орудия преступления.*

Mastava ko 'ngillaringizga tegib yurgandir. Ammo har kuni bir xil narsani takrorlayverish uning ko 'ngliga tegdi.

So, an important foundation of the linguistic base methods of teaching Uzbek students Russian polysemantic vocabulary (along with taking into account the specific features and originality of this layer of vocabulary in the system of the Russian language itself) is based on data comparative analysis of the named phenomenon in the Russian and Uzbek languages. Development of questions for teaching correct, accurate perception and use polysemantic word in its possible semantic implementations is inextricably linked with the preliminary identification of similarities-divergences in the volume of meanings of the activated multi-meaning Russian words and their equivalent in the students' native language [10].

Our task in this case is to take into account as much as possible both the phenomenon of transposition and interference in the compared languages and with the help of effective methodological tools promotes students overcome the specific difficulties that arise, in particular, in the assimilation of polysemantic verb vocabulary. To achieve the designated goal of the undertaken anthropocentric research, we turned to the following scientific methods: comparative method, method of establishing quantitative and percentage characteristics, the method of comparison of definitions, the method of structural and semantic analysis [3].

The problem of polysemy puts the translator before a choice. Most scientists consider polysemy to be an objective given, but despite this, one cannot deny the fact that such a phenomenon is still of great interest and controversy. Indeed, all scientists recognize that words can be single-valued or polysemantic. At the same time, they consider polysemy as a natural process of development of the language and lexical system: in particular, it serves as an indicator of the quality of language culture. In addition, ambiguity is the result of human thinking, expanding the horizons and worldview of a person. With the help of the disclosure of the concept, the reader of the text can draw the appropriate conclusions on the choice of the right word. The translator seems to "weigh" various lexical possibilities, synonyms, and ultimately selects the lexical unit that is most suitable for the given context. We should not exclude a number of personal characteristics of both the translator and the author. In addition to these problems, it is worth noting linguoculturological or country specific features.

Let's illustrate the above with the example of the word "trip". In Russian, this word has the meaning of "moving around the territory or water area for familiarization purposes." However, upon closer examination of this lexical unit, different variants appear in the English language - the same ambiguity noted above is created. The word "trip" refers to a trip to a certain place with a predetermined purpose (usually for a short time and with a return back). An example is the following sentence:

On her last shopping trip in L.A. she spent 6 \$ million shoes - В свой последний поход по магазинам в Лос-Анджелесе она потратила 6 миллионов долларов на туфли.

In the process of the historical development of the language, reflecting changes in society and nature, as a person cognizes it, our thinking is enriched with new concepts. Potentially, any word of the language can acquire a new meaning when the need arises, i.e., when this meaning becomes popular, used, fixed in explanatory dictionaries. The volume of the dictionary of any language is limited, therefore the development of vocabulary occurs not only due to the creation of new words, but also as a result of an increase in the number of meanings of previously known ones, the death of some meanings and the emergence of new ones. This leads not only to quantitative, but also to qualitative changes in the language. In the Russian language, for

example, there are quite a lot of polysemantic words among the vocabulary of native Russian origin or long-term use (cf., polysemantic words *house, earth, field, star, bread, etc.*). Scientists have shown interest in the phenomenon of ambiguity since Antiquity. Aristotle in "Poetics" and in "Rhetoric" for the first time characterizes ambiguity, describing the connections of meanings within "words that have a double meaning." [5]

Polysemy also arises in cases where a long-known and widespread word (lexeme) acquires a completely different, new meaning (one or more), capable of dominating the old meaning or even replacing it. For example, in Russian "лук" means both "vegetable" and "hand weapon for throwing arrows"; in Russian, "a hand weapon for throwing arrows", i.e. "bow" and music. "bow"; "rainbow"; the English noun herald "messenger", and the verb herald "report, proclaim". However, after the reincarnation of a word, its new and original ("old") meaning often coexist. For example, *edgy* in English-Russian dictionaries used to be translated only as "irritated", "nervous", "extremely tense" (in translation), and now it has been replenished with other content: an edgy dress "the latest fashion, the last word in it" [7].

The main reason that gave rise to polysemy in the language is obvious, since a one-to-one correspondence of expression and content in a natural language would be extremely uneconomical and would make it difficult for native speakers to use it. The origins of polysemy are in the discrepancy between the possibilities of the language and the mental content that is transmitted through the language. Among other reasons that cause the reuse of an already existing word, one can name external, that is, extralinguistic factors. This is knowledge about the world, opinions, attitudes, goals of the speaker, which affect the selection of speech means, the likelihood of using certain lexemes, grammatical forms and structures in a particular communication situation. Modern lexicology sees in the ambiguity of words their ability to semantic variation, i.e., changing the meaning depending on the context.

In conclusion, the presence of polysemy of the word in the language indicates the fact that lexical units are constantly in a mobile state. The correct, motivated use of a polysemantic word in the context indicates a good knowledge of the language, the ability to use its semantic resources. Comparisons with other languages allow a deeper understanding of the subtlety of the expressive-stylistic nuance of the polysemantic word in these languages. Polysemy cannot be considered a hindrance for learners of a foreign language. On the contrary, it ensures, on the one hand, the economy and visibility of the language, and on the other hand, its flexibility and ability to serve all needs in designating the diversity of the world known to man. In addition, the study of a foreign language means penetration into the culture of native speakers of this language. And knowledge of the specific features of the nomination and differences in the secondary meanings of equivalent words is necessary for full communication in a foreign language environment.

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